

Fact Sheet

Mitigating Climate Change Through Responsible Forestry

Supports Principles 7, 8 and 9 of the UN Global Compact

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its fourth assessment report in 2007 noted that, "in the long term, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of fiber, (timber or energy) from the forest will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit."

As a leading plantation forestry company, APRIL is committed to sustainable development by managing the forests in a manner that respects the local community and protects the environment, while meeting the global demand for fiber.

Responsible forest management by APRIL contributes to climate change mitigation by:

- absorbing carbon through the planting of more than 200 million trees yearly;
- increasing the carbon sink in forest and products;
- cutting CO₂ by as much as 90 percent on degraded peatlands within our management;
- and protecting biodiversity through our policy to delineate and protect High Conservation Values.

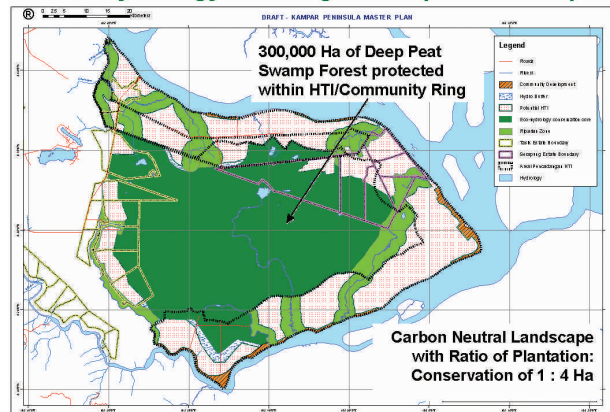
At APRIL, carbon capture and storage directly equate to creating jobs, alleviating poverty and developing a healthy and sustainable economy. Our carbon footprint is positive with a net sequestration of over 3 million tons of CO₂ per year.

In developing economies like Indonesia, unmanaged forests are a liability for climate as they are left open for encroachment, illegal logging and slash-and-burn farming.

As the sole member in Indonesia of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), we are committed to advancing sustainable forest management, including the science-based management of the peatlands, as important climate change mitigation strategies.

Our Science-Based Management Support Program, a consortium of experts on carbon and peatland development, enables us to practice optimal water-level management, prevent soil subsidence, and significantly minimize CO₂ emissions in our peatland operations.

Eco-Hydrology Planning in Kampar Landscape



Presently, indicators show that CO₂ emission from degrading peatlands is reduced by as much as 90% when placed under APRIL's active management as proven by our present operations.

APRIL's proposed project in the Kampar Peninsula (Riau, Sumatra, Indonesia) offers a model for the protection of forest carbon stock, while also protecting conservation values, and potentially generating financing incentives. If implemented, the project will achieve avoided deforestation in 300,000 hectares of conservation areas that store about 5-6 Gt of CO₂ or roughly the equivalent of 50% of Indonesia's present total emissions.

We are committed to track, manage and report on our carbon impact as part of our responsibility as a member of the WBCSD, and as a signatory to the UN Global Compact, the CEO Climate Change Statement of the UNGC, UNEP, WBCSD, and to the Prince of Wales's Corporate Leaders' Group on Climate Change.

Key Facts

- Carbon stored in forest products is increasing by about 150 million tons per year, equivalent to removing 540 million tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere annually. *Source: National Council for Air and Stream Improvement*
- Without APRIL's proposed management intervention, 73% of Kampar Peninsula peatlands (Riau, Sumatra, Indonesia) is projected to become unproductive, logged out or flooded in 25 years.
- Total avoided emissions in the Kampar Peninsula are pegged at 10-12 Mt CO₂/year with APRIL's planned protective plantation ring and science-based hydro-management.
- APRIL's plantations create 35 permanent jobs/100 hectares of reforested land.